1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,		
4	Plaintiff,		
5	vs. Case No. 17-20595		
6			
7	YOUSEF RAMADAN, Hon. Marianne O. Battani		
8	Defendant. /		
9	EVIDENTIARY HEARING/MOTION FOR BOND		
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARIANNE O. BATTANI		
11	United States District Judge Theodore Levin United States Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard		
12	Detroit, Michigan		
13	Tuesday, July 10, 2018		
14	APPEARANCES:		
15	For the Plaintiff: RONALD W. WATERSTREET MICHAEL M. MARTIN		
16	HANK MOON U.S. Attorney's Office		
17	211 W. Fort Street, Suite 2001		
18	Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 226-9100		
19	For the Defendant: ANDREW DENSEMO COLLEEN P. FITZHARRIS		
20	Federal Defender Office		
21	613 Abbott, 5th Floor Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 967-5555		
22			
23	Also Present: Elias Younes, Interpreter		
24	To obtain a copy of this official transcript, contact: Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter		
25	(313) 234-2612 • rob_smith@mied.uscourts.gov		

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Detroit, Michigan
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      Tuesday, July 10, 2018
 3
      at about 1:06 p.m.
 4
               (Court, Counsel and Defendant present.)
 5
               THE CASE MANAGER: Please rise.
 6
               The United States District Court for the Eastern
 7
 8
     District of Michigan is now in session, the Honorable
 9
     Marianne O. Battani presiding.
10
               You may be seated.
11
               The Court calls Case No. 17-cr-20595, United States
     of America vs. Ramadan.
12
13
               THE COURT: All right. Just one minute, please.
14
     May I have your appearances, please?
15
               MR. MARTIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
16
     Michael Martin, Ronald Waterstreet, and Hank Moon for the
17
     government. And with us today is Darlene Secord, our
     paralegal, and FBI Special Agent John Brant.
18
19
               MR. DENSEMO: Andrew Densemo on behalf of
20
     Mr. Ramadan, Your Honor.
21
               MS. FITZHARRIS: Colleen Fitzharris on behalf of
22
     Mr. Ramadan.
23
               THE COURT: All right. We have an interpreter?
24
               THE INTERPRETER: Yes, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: Okay. Would you please give your name
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to the reporter.
 1
 2
               THE INTERPRETER: Elias Younes, E-L-I-A-S,
 3
     Y-O-U-N-E-S.
 4
               THE COURT: Would you swear in the interpreter,
 5
     please, Jim.
               THE CASE MANAGER: Do you solemnly swear that you
 6
 7
     will interpret accurately and completely from the Arabic
 8
     language to the English language and English to Arabic using
 9
     your best skill and judgment?
10
               THE INTERPRETER:
                                 T will.
11
               THE COURT: All right. We have a motion by
12
     defense, so you may proceed.
13
               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, today was the date and
     time set for oral argument on the motions that have been
14
             We are asking the Court to adjourn those oral
15
     argument because of the additional discovery that had been --
16
17
     that has been provided to defense on June 28th.
18
               As the Court's well aware, the defense has been
19
     pressing the government to provide all of the discovery to
20
     which it is entitled for the past several months. There has
21
     been a continuing issue regarding the FBI -- regarding the
22
     agents, all of the agents, the FBI agents, Homeland Security
     agents, CBP officers, the communications that they were all
23
24
     engaged in around the time of the initial investigation of
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this case in August 15th, 2017. The defense has always

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believed that there were multiple communications that were sent back and forth between the agents as they communicated about the Ramadan investigation.

We were given discovery by the government. Upon reviewing that discovery we surmised that there had to be additional communications between the officers based upon the nature of what was being stated in the e-mails and the text messages, and so we pursued this and we indicated to the government there has to be more -- there are other additional e-mails, there are additional text messages that these agents generated because you can tell from the responses in the text messages and the e-mails themselves. The government insisted that, no, we have given you everything. And we filed motion after motion because we were convinced that there were other e-mails involved in this case, other text messages, and the government still insisted that there weren't.

It was only after the Court ordered the government to look further that the government found additional e-mails. And when we received those e-mails we indicated to the government, look, look at the e-mails that you sent us, look at the test messages that you sent us, these messages are all responsive e-mails. They are asking for other responses. And clearly there are -- there's additional information that you haven't provided.

The government again insisted in open court that

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there weren't any -- there wasn't any additional information,
that they had given the defense everything. That then had
conducted a thorough investigation and that they weren't
aware or apprised of any additional e-mails or text messages
that had sent. And at our last hearing the Court again aided
the defense and said, look again, see if there is anything
else there. And lo and behold we get this last set of
e-mails again from the agents discussing at length the
Ramadan case.
         And what really surprised us, Your Honor, is
despite the government's protestations to the contrary, not
only were there a number of additional e-mails about the
Ramadan investigation, I think the Court was cc'd on the
June 28th, 2018 letter. And I don't know if the Court --
         THE COURT:
                     I have it.
         MR. DENSEMO: -- received the attachments.
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THE COURT: I did.

MR. DENSEMO: The Court probably saw, as I did -initially I paid no attention to it, and then co-counsel
Ms. Fitzharris indicated to me that Michael Martin's name is
on -- is cc'd in these e-mails, as well as Jonathan Tukel,
who used to be, I believe, the head of the U.S. Attorney's
Office Counterterrorism Unit. So these e-mails which
contained the names of the U.S. Attorneys have been in the
possession of the U.S. Attorney's Office and these federal

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agents some from as late of August of 2017, August 21st, I believe, 2017, or thereabouts. So the government can't claim as they have in the past that they were unaware of any e-mails involving the Ramadan investigation or any additional e-mails that were sent and received by the agents in this case because they participated in the e-mails. They were cc'd on the e-mails. They knew about them. They were aware of all of these e-mails that were sent.

These agents testified on the stand that they had provided all of the e-mails, that they were unaware of any additional e-mails. The government indicated time and time again there isn't anything else, we have looked, Judge, we are tired of looking. And it was only because a federal judge told them to keep looking that they kept looking and they kept digging, they kept providing additional information.

Judge, if you hadn't intervened we wouldn't have gotten any of this stuff. We would have been told -- we would have been stonewalled like we have been stonewalled throughout the past nine months.

And the e-mails that we've gotten, Judge, are redacted to the point where we don't know what's in those e-mails. We want complete information. We won't complete unredacted e-mails. I sent the U.S. Attorney's Office an e-mail telling them to send us complete information, give us

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complete information, unredacted information. The government's response was well, that's privileged information, you don't need to see that, that's not Jencks.

At this point in time, Judge, I don't trust anything that these prosecutors and these agents are telling me about this investigation because I have had to go to the Court too many times to get the discovery that we are entitled to. I have had to go to the Court too many times to get accurate information. And now I'm looking at page after page of redacted e-mails, some of these redactions take up half the page, and I'm supposed to believe it is unimportant, that it doesn't relate to this investigation, that I'm supposed to trust the government who says, oh, we've reviewed it and you can trust us, it has nothing to do with any of this.

My intent -- Mr. Ramadan has not received effective assistance of counsel because we have not been given the information that he needs his attorneys to have in order to effectively represent him either this in terms of consultation with him, advice, or after the hearings that been conducted -- the multiple hearings that have been conducted. All of this information should have -- all of this is relevant information that went to the heart of the suppression issues that we were discussing with the Court, that we were asking the Court to litigate, and we time and

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time again we either get it late or we don't get it at all,
and we don't know at this point what else is out there.
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My intent, Judge, is to file a motion to dismiss this case based upon outrageous government conduct. We have looked at the transcripts. These agents have, in my view, committed perjury. They have lied about their investigation. They have indicated -- they have committed falsehoods before the -- on the witness stand. And to the U.S. Attorneys, I don't know, but what I do know is I have gone through the transcripts and these agents have said things under oath that were not true, and their e-mails bear it out, the e-mails that they were reluctant to turn over to the government.

Co-counsel, Ms. Fitzharris has spent hours -- spent her vacation days preparing the supplemental brief in this case. That brief was prepared and filed I believe either a day before or a day after we received this additional information. That brief probably should not have been filed without this additional information because there's valuable information in these e-mails that should have been included in the supplemental brief, but because of the delay in providing it to the defense it was not included.

So, again, Mr. Ramadan hasn't gotten the best counsel -- the best legal representation he should have gotten because of the government's -- because of the dilatory manner in which we have been dealt with in this case, and, in

fact, probably, you know, the disrespectful manner in which we have been dealt with in this case, Your Honor. We shouldn't have to come hat in hand to the Court every time begging the Court to make them do what they are supposed to do. We shouldn't have to say, oh, you only respect Judge Battani, you don't respect us, so you are not going to give us anything until Judge Battani tells you to. And as a result, we have not been able to effectively represent this man because of all of the things -- Judge, you know we filed motion after motion after motion in this case, and it is because we are trying to do our jobs properly, and we haven't been able to do that because of the manner in which this prosecution has been handled.

At this point, Judge, we would be even more

At this point, Judge, we would be even more effective -- ineffective if we were to proceed to oral argument in this case based upon the posture of this case right now.

The government offered to bring in Agent Brown to testify about his e-mails, but this goes beyond Brown, Your Honor. This involves everybody; Armentrout, Schmeltz, Thomas, Kelley, every agent -- all of these e-mails relate to all of these agents. We would have had to start from the beginning, and they wanted to just bring in Brown. This goes beyond -- this would be a monumental undertaking, Your Honor, to go back and start this thing all over again, which is

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probably what is required at this point.
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 2
               THE COURT:
                         Okay. Let's hear what the government
 3
     has to say. Mr. Waterstreet.
               MR. WATERSTREET: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
               Your Honor, if the Court recalls at the last
 5
     suppression hearing the Court asked for me to check to see if
 6
     there were any e-mails concerning agent -- Officer Brown, and
 7
 8
     I promised the Court that I would do that. After reviewing
 9
     the materials I came across three e-mails that were not
10
     previously provided, and they were part of the packet that I
11
     provided to defense counsel. One of them was an e-mail
     from --
12
13
               THE COURT: Which one? Let me see.
                                This would be from James Brown.
14
               MR. WATERSTREET:
15
                           Okay. August 24th?
               THE COURT:
16
               MR. WATERSTREET: This is the one of August 23rd,
17
     Your Honor, which says when he was asked what the name of the
18
     subject was it was Yousef Ramadan.
19
               THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait a second.
     to find it.
20
21
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 I will hand it up.
22
               THE COURT:
                          I have it here. I've got it, it was
23
     just out of order.
24
                                 The second one --
               MR. WATERSTREET:
25
               THE COURT: What is the subject's name? Okay.
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This is of no import.
 1
               MR. WATERSTREET:
 2
                                 Correct.
 3
               MR. DENSEMO: Excuse me, Judge. I don't mean to
     interrupt but --
 4
 5
               THE COURT: Yes.
               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, would the Court mind if
 6
     one of Mr. Ramadan's wrists were uncuffed so he could take
 7
 8
     notes?
 9
               THE COURT: All right. That would be fine.
                             Thank you, Judge.
10
               MR. DENSEMO:
11
                                 The second one, which was
               MR. WATERSTREET:
12
     provided, was an e-mail of what passport was the defendant
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     using, and the answer is, he was using his U.S. passport.
14
     And that one is one that is dated August 28th, which is
15
     several days after the incident but they are talking about
     the incident.
16
               The third one is an e-mail that starts -- that's
17
     dated August 24th, and it starts off, just a quick note about
18
19
     the case.
20
               THE COURT: Just one minute while I find that,
21
     please.
22
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 I have a copy for the Court.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
24
               MR. WATERSTREET: And the Court will note that I
     highlighted it in a particular way, and I will give counsel a
25
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copy as well.

And this is -- this is an e-mail which is a cut and paste from Schmeltz's report, that was provided to defense back in August of 2017. And if the Court will note by looking at the report of Officer Schmeltz and comparing that to the e-mail of Officer Brown, you can see what paragraphs he cut and pasted from that report to update his supervisor as to what events took place on August 24th according to Officer Schmeltz.

So if the Court will note, the first paragraph, which I have marked as A in the e-mail, you will find that same paragraph word for word appearing in the same highlighted marked area as A in the -- in the report of Officer Schmeltz.

If we go to the next paragraph of Officer Brown's e-mail, we will see what I have marked as paragraph B. Go to Officer Schmeltz's report and you will find the same words word for word in paragraph B.

If we move now to paragraph C of Officer Brown's report, we will see what I have marked as paragraph C from Officer Schmeltz's report word for word taken and lifted from that report.

And the same thing goes for paragraph D.

So, Your Honor, from this -- from this e-mail that defense says they have not been able to prepare and not been

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able to give advice, the only new information they have is, "Sir, just a quick note about the case", and then the last sentence is, "Thank you for your support. CBP is a main player in this case."

They have certainly known the subject's name

Mr. Ramadan, and they have certainly known that he is -- he

flew on a U.S. Passport because that was part of the report

that was provided back in August of last year. So I believe

counsel may be overstating the import of these documents that

were provided.

Defense is correct, they've made a lot of requests of this Court to provide what they term is discovery. Each and every time we have filed a response, and the Court has determined they are not entitled to the items they are requesting. What we are talking about right now is Jencks material, simply straightforward statements made by the witness who testified that are subject matter of their testimony.

When finding these documents we handed them over, and we even made the offer to have Officer Brown available to testify to clear up these important new findings of the defendant's name and that he traveled under a passport -- U.S. Passport. All the other information -- when I said somewhat tongue and cheek about the defendant's name and that he traveled under U.S. Passport, is all the information they

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had from the very beginning of this case, long before this case was even indicted they have had this information.

THE COURT: Okay. How about these other documents?

MR. WATERSTREET: As to these other documents, Your

Honor, several of these statements we believe are not

discoverable in any way, shape or form, but we provided to

them out of an abundance of caution.

For example, if the Court will recall part of the delay in this matter was that the defense wanted to call Officer Brown and Agent Thomas to testify. As part of that process of giving -- having federal agents testify on their behalf, they had to file what is call a Touhy letter, and in that Touhy letter defense outlined under a sworn statement in an affidavit the subject matter of their testimony. And we went over that subject matter of their testimony and looked at it very closely, and based upon what defense counsel said they were going to ask them questions about, we provided all of necessary Jencks material to counsel so that they would be able to cross-examine -- or do a direct examination and the Court gave them permission to do a cross-examination to be able to challenge them on any statements that were the subject matter of the areas they said they were going to ask them about.

In the process of providing the testimony, defense counsel went beyond what he promised and swore that he would

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only ask questions about and went into other matters, and those other matters had to do with the defendant's sister, and that was beyond the scope of the Touhy information.

But we went back, we looked over any e-mails, any conversations whatsoever that had to do with the defendant's sister, and we provided those additional documents. So this was as a result of what defense counsel did, it certainly wasn't anything that the government did.

Some of the other documents were some documents —
if I may take it a step back, Your Honor. As a result of
going through Officer Brown's and finding those three
e-mails, we made a concerted effort to go through and start
the process anew. We went to their legal counsel, we went to
their supervisors, we went to the officers and the agents
themselves, and had the process start all over again because
we did not want to be in this situation where we are right
now where defense counsel is making claims saying we are
trying to hide anything.

So after this full review once again we came across a set of three reports that were issued as a result of the events that took place in August of last year when the defendant was at the secondary inspection. Those reports — and if the Court wishes I could go over those in the same manner I went over Officer Brown's, one is a review of media report and the other is a seizure report. And effectively,

Your Honor, it is the same document that was provided back in August 29th, 2017 to defense counsel, it is the same information but just put in a slightly different format. The items that were seized, the items that we reviewed, it's the same factual statements based upon the report of Officer Schmeltz back in August of 2017 that was provided to defense counsel.

We told defense counsel if there were any questions

We told defense counsel if there were any questions to please let us know, and we provided that information to them. And in response to Mr. Densemo's request, we pointed out that some of the redacted materials that he was requesting were not Jencks material because they are questions or statements of somebody else asking a question.

And some of these --

THE COURT: The statements of what? I'm sorry.

MR. WATERSTREET: These are not Jencks materials because they are -- let me take for an example, I write an e-mail to you and I ask you what time did you get home. My question to you is not a Jencks because it's the answer that you give because you are the person who is making the statement, and you say I got home at 12:00 noon. That is the material that is not necessarily discoverable under Rule 16 but it is the Jencks Act material.

And so when counsel's suggesting that we are improperly redacting items, there are some certain items that

were taking place several days after this event when we were trying to get search warrants where all -- attorneys from our office were asking questions about, you know, did you talk to so-and-so, did you see so-and-so, and so we are giving the answers back, we provided those answers, but not the attorney-client privileged information that was going on between the U.S. Attorney's Office and the agents.

So these are statements that were -- are of people who are not even witnesses in the case that have been redacted. They touch upon subsequent events which were not subject of the witness's testimony, and is personal information such as phone number, e-mail addresses, record numbers.

And, Your Honor, we can solve this problem very quickly since the Court is the trier of fact in this case, the determinative of whether to believe the witnesses or not, we can provide to this Court a copy of the unredacted e-mails that have been provided to defense counsel for the Court to decide is this something that is so important that it is, in fact, Jencks material, the Court can decide that.

But, Your Honor, based upon our reading of the statements, our understanding of the law, these items are not subject under the Jencks Act. And we have tried to go above and beyond to try to avoid this problem. And to try to prevent any further delay we asked counsel -- we told counsel

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we will have agent -- excuse me, Officer Brown available if they want to cross-examine him, and we have him available And in the abundance of caution we have every single witness that is subject to anything that has been provided concerning any Jencks material available as well because we want to put this matter to rest. THE COURT: What they are saying is they don't believe you as to what has been redacted. MR. WATERSTREET: I understand that, and I will give the Court the unredacted copies. I do want the unredacted copies. THE COURT: MR. WATERSTREET: Hopefully the Court will see what I have just pointed out. These are statements of people who are not witnesses, they touch upon events that were not subject to the witness's testimony, and is like personal information such as phone numbers, e-mail addresses, record ID numbers and things like that. THE COURT: Okay. I will review these, and I quess we will have to set another date after I review them. MR. WATERSTREET: And --THE COURT: Which I hate to delay this but --I agree, Your Honor. MR. WATERSTREET: understand -- I don't want any error in this record at all, but I want the Court to be mindful of the fact that we have been doing our best to provide everything here. There are --

1	those three documents, Your Honor, I will take full
2	responsibility for those three documents from Officer Brown.
3	Those are on my shoulder and my shoulder alone. Those items
4	were on a disk that was misplaced in my office, I moved
5	offices twice during the pendency of this case. And I tore
6	my office apart as well as an old office on another locker
7	area and ended up finding that disk, and that's where we
8	ended up with those three additional three additional
9	e-mails.
10	THE COURT: Well, let me just say as to the
11	unredacted copies, maybe I can just take a minute and look at
12	them right now.
13	MR. WATERSTREET: Okay.
14	THE COURT: As to the first, which is the letter
15	from - yes, from August 24th from Mr. Brown?
16	MR. WATERSTREET: Yes, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: And it is the bottom paragraph.
18	Basically it only lists the items that were taken from the
19	storage locker.
20	MR. WATERSTREET: Correct, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Which defendant knows.
22	MR. WATERSTREET: Which defendant knew and were not
23	subject of any of this hearing because it was the events that
24	took place
25	THE COURT: Okay. The Court is not going to have

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you give that, there is no need, it is information that he
 1
 2
     knows.
 3
               Okay. What's the next -- okay. You will have to
     advise me, is this -- is there redacted material or is this
 4
     just the way it is copied?
 5
                                 That's just the way it is, Your
 6
               MR. WATERSTREET:
 7
             That's a text message.
     Honor.
 8
               The next one is from one dated August the 16th.
     And if the Court will look at the bottom of that page, it is
 9
10
     the office and cellphone number of the officer that was
11
     removed.
               THE COURT: I can't seen find it. Hold on.
12
               MR. WATERSTREET: It was the one right after the
13
14
     text message, Your Honor.
15
               THE COURT: Okay. Excuse me one second.
16
             I'm not used to working here and I can't quite get
17
     comfortable. It is keeps falling off. Okay. The next one
18
     is August the 16th.
19
               MR. WATERSTREET: If we take a look at this
20
     e-mail --
               THE COURT: Pardon me?
21
22
               MR. WATERSTREET: If we take a look at this e-mail
23
     from Michael -- -
24
               THE COURT: Wait a minute. I'm still having a hard
25
     time finding where this e-mail is.
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MR. WATERSTREET:
 1
                                 Okay.
 2
               THE COURT: Got it.
 3
               MR. WATERSTREET: If the Court will take a look at
     this, this is again -- I can show the Court again, this is
 4
     nothing more than a cut and paste from the report of
 5
     Officer Schmeltz saying how many hard drives Mr. Ramadan was
 6
     providing. If the court wishes I can --
 7
 8
               THE COURT: Let me just state for the record what I
 9
     see here crossed out, I'm going back now to the August 16th
10
     ones, are identifying like e-mail addresses.
11
               MR. WATERSTREET: E-mail addresses, telephone
12
     numbers, yes, Your Honor.
13
               THE COURT: That's true on August 16th. Now we get
14
     to a bigger one, which is September 1st. Let me find that.
15
               MR. WATERSTREET: And those are his classified
16
     e-mail addresses, Your Honor.
17
               THE COURT: How would you classify what is on
18
     9/1/17, page 1, on the bottom?
19
               MR. WATERSTREET: Just give me a second to try to
20
     find that one.
21
               THE COURT: It was just a question of the --
     regarding the passports.
22
               MR. WATERSTREET: 9/1/17, this is a -- this is not
23
24
     Jencks material because this is a question of somebody else,
25
     so this would not be a statement of Agent Thomas, Your Honor.
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1	THE COURT: And the statement of the person who	
2	wrote this as to what they are interested in, that would not	
3	be Jencks material?	
4	MR. WATERSTREET: Correct. The answer that was	
5	given, which is at the top, that is not redacted in any way,	
6	shape or form, is the statement	
7	THE COURT: Right, and it does answer it exactly.	
8	MR. WATERSTREET: Correct.	
9	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. So that does	
10	not come in.	
11	The next one is dated August 21st.	
12	MR. WATERSTREET: Correct.	
13	THE COURT: That's just the names and telephone	
14	numbers and the question and the answers given exactly, so	
15	that doesn't come in.	
16	MR. WATERSTREET: Correct.	
17	THE COURT: Another August 21st, that whole middle	
18	part is names and e-mails addresses, et cetera, telephone	
19	numbers, so that doesn't come in. Then the bottom part of	
20	the next page Mr. Densemo, are you following where I am?	
21	MR. DENSEMO: Yes, Your Honor, I am.	
22	THE COURT: Again, these are just lists of one	
23	question, which is on the top answered, and then the others	
24	they are just names and e-mail addresses.	
25	The next page is November 1st, the top part again	

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is the telephone number, e-mail addresses, e-mail addresses,
 1
 2
     e-mail addresses, so that's fine. The next one is simply a
 3
     continuation of that.
               Okay. Now, I am up to where it says on a sidenote
 4
     in the middle and down below. Let me read that.
 5
 6
               MR. WATERSTREET: And that actually has to do with
 7
     something that's totally unrelated to this case, Your Honor,
 8
     which was --
 9
               THE COURT: Oh, something about a Dodge, et cetera.
10
     It has nothing to does with this.
11
               MR. WATERSTREET: Correct.
12
               THE COURT: Okay. That doesn't come in. Okay.
               MR. WATERSTREET: So all of the --
13
14
               THE COURT:
                           The next page is just -- there is one
15
     blackout and that's just an ID number.
16
               MR. WATERSTREET: Correct, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Is there anything else blacked out on
17
18
     these pages?
19
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 I don't believe so but I will go
20
     through each page. Not until page 10, which is the date of
21
     birth of Jeanine Ramadan, the dates of births of the
     defendant's children because --
22
23
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
24
               MR. WATERSTREET: And then -- then there's -- on
25
     the two-page document there's the one redaction, and it is
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the encounter number that was assigned.
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 2
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
 3
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 So --
               THE COURT: That's all I see.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Right. And so based upon defense
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     counsel's statement is the -- he could not move forward or
 6
 7
     give advice to his client based upon the redacted
 8
     information, as the Court sees there's really nothing of any
 9
     moment in any of that redacted information that would have
10
     prevented him from giving the advice that he's given his
11
     client all along.
               THE COURT: All right. I agree from what I see,
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     and there is nothing new added here, and even though these
14
     documents were not turned over there has been an explanation,
15
     there's nothing wrong with this.
16
               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, there's other information
     besides -- that's contained within the e-mails themselves
17
18
     that the defense is talking about. For instance, in the
19
     document that's entitled Special Agent Kelley sent the text
20
     message dated August 15th, screen shot, this document, Your
21
     Honor, this is a document clearly that we should have gotten
22
     along time ago, and it is important because it goes to a
23
     number of things that the suppression issue talked about.
24
     What was nature of the investigation? Was this a routine
25
     export investigation? When did the investigation start?
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When were you aware of it? What -- who were you communicating with?

Look at the last sentence -- well, let's look at entire text message, Judge. It starts with here now, so clearly to my mind someone is communicating with Kelley asking him are you at the airport? Where are you? What's your ETA? Where are you going? And Kelley responds here now. So clearly there has to be another message that preceded this one.

And then Kelley says CBP is going to seize body armor, plates, Taser, going to interview wife and subject with FBI Thomas. Both are United States citizens.

And here's what's really important, Judge. The plan so far is for Thomas to forward the results to the Israelis after we're done.

So this is -- had we seen this, had we had this at the time, we could have cross-examined Kelley about this very important text message because it goes to a number of issues that this Court will have to decide in this case, but because we didn't have it we weren't able to bring this out, we weren't able to effectively cross-examine Kelley to show the Court, look, Judge, we are right, this was -- this is more than just a simple export violation from Kelley's own text messages to Thomas or Brown, whomever, says that this is way bigger than export violation. They are talking about

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contacting the Israeli government about the results of their conversation with Mr. Ramadan.

So clearly had we had this text message and the other information -- this are other information in these e-mails, Judge, where these agents contradict the things that they said on the stand. There is a text message which contradicted what Brown said about Mr. Ramadan being restrained. There could be text messages the contradict Armentrout and Schmeltz about Mr. Ramadan being cooperative throughout the investigation. I remember very clearly these agents making those statements, but these text messages -these e-mails and text messages clearly refute and rebut those statements. We should have had those things because these are very important cross-examination tools that we didn't get until the hearings were over and these men's -these men were off the witness stand. So there is more here than just the redacted statements, there's meat on this bone -- these bones, Judge, and we should have gotten those things a long time ago.

THE COURT: All right. So you want to cross-examine these witnesses?

MR. DENSEMO: Judge, I do not want to reopen this entire case. I want you to dismiss it based upon my legal theory that there has been outrageous government conduct, that there has been -- that perjury has been committed.

My question right now is do you want to 1 THE COURT: 2 cross-examine these witnesses so we proceed today? 3 MR. DENSEMO: Judge, I don't think that we can proceed today. Ms. Fitzharris has a hearing at 3:00. 4 THE COURT: But you are here. 5 MR. DENSEMO: Yes, I am here, Judge. I had not 6 prepared a cross examination -- a list of cross-examination 7 8 questions for all much these witnesses, Your Honor, no, I did 9 not come here prepared for reopen all of the 10 cross-examination. I came here to tell the Court what I would like to do, and what I would like to do is to complain 11 to the Court about the conduct of this investigation, the 12 1.3 nature of this investigation, this prosecution, and why I believe the Court should seriously consider dismissing the 14 charges because I do believe that there has been outrageous 15 governmental conduct that has lead to the ineffective 16 17 assistance of counsel throughout these proceedings, and I want to be able to present that in a formal motion to the 18 19 That's what my plan was, not to come here and reopen 20 this entire testimony of all of these various witnesses. 21 THE COURT: And if that motion is denied, do you want to cross-examine these witnesses? 22 23 MR. DENSEMO: Yes. We are going to ask for a 24 number of different things. We are going to ask the Court to 25 strike the testimony, we are going ask the for an adverse

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inference if the Court denies the motion. So there will were
a number of things that we were going to ask for in this
motion.
         THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Waterstreet.
         MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, I don't think there's
a need to reopen the entire event. There is a distinct -- a
discrete statement about -- that certainly does not come as a
surprise I hope to counsel that Agent Kelley arrived at the
airport, because he testified to that. That he's -- that
they were going seize the items. Those items were, in fact,
seized. They are going to interview the wife and Thomas, and
he testified that that's what was -- they were going to do.
         THE COURT: The first question was that text
message that he raised.
         MR. WATERSTREET:
                           That's what I'm talking about,
the text message, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Well, it says, here now. What is he
responding to?
         MR. WATERSTREET: Well, it could be a phone call,
Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Well, it could be but without asking we
don't know.
         MR. WATERSTREET: Well, that's true, Your Honor,
but I think he testified that he got a phone call and was
told to go, but I will leave that to the Court's memory and
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to the transcript.

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But this does not need to reopen the entire event as counsel suggested. They are discrete areas, Your Honor, and apparently the only grave issue is we're going to forward the results to the Israelis. Well, he was going to Israel, and he was going to Israel with body armor, body armor plates, Tasers and things of that nature. So I don't think that that would be all that much of a shock, and I'm not sure the Court is shocked to find that out. But since the Court is the trier of fact, you could -- you could read these things and make whatever adverse or decision you make based upon these e-mails, or we can have these witnesses come back and have defense counsel cross-examine them. We are find with both of those -- those alternatives, Your Honor, but it certainly does not require restarting --

THE COURT: Let me just ask one more question so that I can be clear, and that is if these e-mails even though that -- you know, they didn't contain anything new, the ones that we've talked about, but they weren't turned over because they just weren't found or they were from different people, what?

MR. WATERSTREET: They just weren't found, Your

Honor. And as I said, there were some e-mails provided to

me, especially the ones for Officer Brown, that were put on a

disk. That disk when I got it way back when, I was unable to

open it, I put it aside. And I learned about those things when I finally found that disk again after my two moves and tearing apart my office and other offices because I want to make sure that we are complying with everything and we uphold our responsibility. We cannot make mistakes, Judge. As the government we are not allowed to make mistakes. We cannot fail to provide something. I made a mistake, and I apologize to the Court and I apologize to defense counsel for that, but the mistake I did make, Your Honor, I don't think goes to the merits of what this case is about.

THE COURT: Let's me just stop you there. As far as I know right now, it does not appear that these go anywhere near the merits because they have the information, but I don't know what they are going to get from this cross-examination —

MR. WATERSTREET: I understand.

THE COURT: -- that they want that might tell me something different --

MR. WATERSTREET: I understand that.

THE COURT: -- that created something that I had no idea about. So I'm going to let them cross-examine these witnesses as to the specific issues only in these documents, so we are not reopening the whole case. I'm going to allow you to cross-examine on these documents. The Court will continue this matter for two days. Let me look at the

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schedule.
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               MR. DENSEMO: You said two days or two weeks?
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                           Two days. I don't think this requires
               THE COURT:
     a lot of information but let me just see if I can do it.
 4
     Hold on.
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               THE COURT: July 12th?
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 7
               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, I don't know if we are
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     going to be able to prepare cross-examination, we want all
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     the witnesses, Brown, we want everyone brought back,
     everyone. We have e-mails from everyone, so we want Thomas,
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     Brown, Armentrout, Schmeltz, and Kelley.
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12
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 They are all here.
               THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute. Let's get a
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14
     date.
15
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 They are all here today as well,
16
     Your Honor, so we will make sure they are here next time as
     well.
17
               THE COURT: Is there anybody you can call today in
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19
     the next hour?
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               MR. DENSEMO: Judge, I'm not prepared -- I'm into
21
     mentally prepared to call anybody today.
22
               THE COURT: We don't want that.
23
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, as the Court looks
24
     for a date, I'm technically on vacation right now, and I plan
25
     to be on vacation for the rest of this week. Also,
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Ms. Secord is not available in two days. And I'm not
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     suggesting that we delay this matter any further, I' just --
 3
               THE COURT: Let's just see the next date, I see it
     is not good for you guys, so let's just go on to --
 4
 5
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, the government is
     prepared to move forward in two days. I just brought
 6
     Ms. Secord's situation to the Court's attention.
 7
 8
               THE COURT: But the defense isn't.
               MR. WATERSTREET:
 9
                                 Okay.
10
               THE COURT: So we are going to have to go --
11
     defense is asking for how much time?
               MS. FITZHARRIS: I mean, I am at a two-week
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     training from the 15th through the 28th, so I --
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14
               THE COURT: And I'm gone in August, so I guess we
15
     will look at September. How about Wednesday, September 12th?
16
               MR. WATERSTREET: That's fine for us.
17
               MR. DENSEMO: What date, Your Honor?
                          September 12th?
18
               THE COURT:
19
               MR. DENSEMO:
                             That's fine.
20
               THE COURT: You sure because I have to cancel other
21
     things so I just want to make sure.
22
               MR. DENSEMO: I will make it work, Judge.
23
               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 What time, Your Honor?
24
               THE COURT: We will start at 10:00, and we will go
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     until we are done.
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MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, one of the other
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     issues that was set for schedule today was the bond --
 3
                           The bond hearing.
               THE COURT:
               MR. WATERSTREET: -- issue. I assume we can go
 4
     forward with that?
 5
                                                September 12th at
 6
               THE COURT:
                           Yes, we can. Okay.
 7
     10:00.
 8
               All right. Mr. Densemo or Ms. Fitzharris, who is
 9
     going to do.
               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, I believe the burden is
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     on the government to prove that there is a presumption in
     this case that Mr. Ramadan should be released. I believe the
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     burden is on the government to show that there is no
     conditions or combination of conditions that would reasonable
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     assure his appearance or the safety of the community.
16
               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Waterstreet or
     Mr. Martin, I don't know who is arguing this.
17
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, we have as part of
19
     our presentations to the Court prepared certain audio
20
     demonstrations and video demonstrations, but I think the
21
     power somehow has been turned off here.
22
               THE COURT: You know, I don't know how to use this
23
     courtroom.
                 I'm very sorry I don't know how this works.
24
               MR. WATERSTREET: Everything was fine this morning.
               THE COURT: Is there a switch there? Where is the
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1
     screen?
               (An off-the-record discussion was held at
 2
 3
               2:02 p.m.)
               MR. WATERSTREET: I think we are ready to go,
 4
 5
     Judge.
                           I'm sorry, I really am. I just don't
 6
               THE COURT:
 7
     know this system. Can you see it at your table?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 9
               MR. WATERSTREET: May I proceed, Your Honor?
10
               THE COURT:
                           You may.
11
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, I know typically the
12
     bond hearings are conducted by the magistrate judges, and I
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     apologize if I am saying things the Court already knows, but
     there are certain factors under the statute, 18 U.S.C. 3142,
14
15
     that the Court shall take into account, and they are
     enumerated. They are four major areas that the Court -- of
16
     the information that is available to the Court shall take
17
     into consideration in determining whether a bond should be
18
19
     issued.
20
               One is the nature and circumstances of the offense.
21
     And the statute says whether it is a crime of violence,
22
     terrorism, minor victim, controlled substance, firearm
23
     explosive or destructive device. Your Honor, I believe the
24
     Congress set -- to set these type of cases apart from your
25
     everyday case.
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This is, in fact, a firearms case as clearly he's charged with possession of two firearms with obliterated serial numbers, and it says that you are supposed to take the nature and circumstance the crime charged, and then other circumstances that we have about this is terrorism, and explosives.

The circumstances in this case there is more than 1,500 ISIS-related video and pictures on devices. Now defense I imagine may make challenge that number but I believe they are challenging that number based upon their limited request from the United States. They only sought the copy of the five-terabyte disk. There is another device that was in the defendant's possession that has more than a thousand -- a thousand or more ISIS related videos and pictures on that device.

Explosives. I believe in the government's response, and I'm not going to belabor the point, but found during the execution of the search warrant at his storage locker were all of the components to make an explosive. So of the few items that Congress set apart, we are hitting on quite a number of them just in this one case alone just by the charges alone.

And the nature of a firearm with an obliterated serial number, it is a firearm that cannot be traced, it is a non-traceable firearm. The question is why would somebody

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want to have a non-traceable firearm? Well, is it stolen?
Was it used in another crime? These are the answers we just don't know, but it is certainly something that the Court should take into account in determining whether this person is a risk of flight or danger to the community.

The weight of the evidence against a person -- and the courts have been kind of clear about this, it is not how much evidence and how likely the defendant will be convicted, but it is the weight of the evidence deals with the factors to be considered in determining whether there are conditions which will assure his appearance and the safety of the community.

Then it suggests that the Court look at the history and characteristics of the person such as his character, family ties, his employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community.

Am I going too fast, Your Honor?
THE COURT: No.

MR. WATERSTREET: Community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and the criminal history it is clear that it is not just limited to criminal convictions but as to arrests or other criminal conduct. And record of appearing in other court proceedings. And whether at the time of the current offense the person was on probation, parole, or other release,

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pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of a sentencing.

So what Congress has pointed out is it is importance for the Court to consider if crimes were committed while under supervision by this particular individual. Whether under a court supervision he's willing to abide by court conditions or whether he's willing to ignore the court conditions and just engage in criminal conduct on his own.

And then the fourth is the nature and seriousness of danger to any person or community that would be posed by the person's release.

Now, first I would like to talk a little bit about his character, past conduct, drug use, and drug dealing. Your Honor, the defendant's past criminal conduct and his character, it's clear that he will not abide by court orders. Now I understand this is defendant's first appearance before this Court, but it is not his first appearance before a court which he was placed on probation.

Now, to give the Court a little bit of time period that we are talking about, it was part of the government's exhibits which was the sentencing of the defendant on June 11th, 2015 when the court in his conviction for the theft of Social Security Administration funds by making false statements, he was placed on a term of probation for three years, and that probation started on June 11th, 2015, in

which if not early terminated would have terminated on 1 2 June 10th, 2018, which would have been just last month. 3 However, because there was a warrant issued against him and he had to appear in court, and that warrant was 4 resolved, on June 29th, 2017 he was no longer on probation. 5 But it's all of his conduct that took place that 6 7 while he was on probation and when he was specifically told 8 by the court that he cannot commit any new offenses, which I 9 believe is Government's Exhibit 10, which was the sentencing which he said commit no new crimes, we find out that on 10 11 October 5th, 2015, which is just a few months after being placed on probation, he was involved in stealing a firearm, a 12 1.3 one-of-a-kind firearm, an AR15, while he was working for a cleaning company. And the Court will -- I believe may recall 14 15 that this came up as part of the cross-examination of the 16 defendant. And if I may bring the Court's attention to 17 Exhibit Number 11, which are photographs of the defendant 18 working for Star Carpet Cleaning. 19 Do you have those? Can you bring those up? 20 There are two photographs, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: One is the Star Carpet's truck picture 22 and the other is all the cards. MR. WATERSTREET: Yes -- well, it is circled in 23 24 red. I don't know how well your copy can came through. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WATERSTREET: But one is his identification card saying he works for Star Carpet, and another is a photograph -- a selfie that he took of himself standing in front of the van that he used for carpet cleaning.

On October 5th, 2015, the defendant, according to employer records, say that Mr. Ramadan was sole crew at the victim's house on that day. The victim said that he seemed rather nervous and left in a hurry. The following day the victim found that her husband's gun case that contained his one-of-a-kind AR15 was missing. There was a receipt left behind. The receipt was left behind by Yousef, the carpet cleaning person, which would be Yousef Ramadan.

And the important thing is that those parts for that unique one-of-a-kind firearm was found in the defendant's storage locker, and I believe those are Exhibit Number 6.

If the Court will notice on Exhibit Number 6, the first photograph is a photograph that was a picture that was taken by the owner of the firearm prior to it being stolen. This was -- as I said, it was a one-of-a-kind firearm. That it was made by the owner with his friend by putting together parts from various different gun manufacturers, and that they also did a one-of-a-kind unique camouflage painting for this.

So the first photograph is the picture by the owner. The second photograph, which is a picture by the

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owner with a red circle around it, this will bring the
Court's attention to the handle of that particular firearm.
And then the third one is, again, another owner's photo of
the --
                     Just a minute, Counsel. I just want to
         THE COURT:
make sure because we have IT here that we can work this.
Will it work?
         MS. SECORD: As long as it is on your screen it is
working.
         THE COURT:
                     I have nothing on this screen but the
little bar.
                      That's all you should see right now.
         MS. SECORD:
                     Okay. Thanks, Bob.
         THE COURT:
                           I have the hard copies, if the
         MR. WATERSTREET:
Court wishes. We were only going to reserve this for the
videos and the audio presentation.
         THE COURT: I'm looking at the hard copies of the
pictures you can talking about now.
         MR. WATERSTREET:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
                                                   I believe
I'm on the third photograph. It shows the soft-sided case,
as well as circled in the stock portion of firearm.
                                                    This is
an owner's photo, as well as two of the magazines in the
lower portion of that. Does the Court have that one? Okay.
         The search warrants photo, this was the stock that
was recovered from Mr. Ramadan's storage locker.
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This next one are side by side photographs, a comparison of the owner's photo as long with the search warrant photo, and the Court will notice the unique camouflage pattern that was painted by the owner of that firearm. It is very unique to the gun because he came up with the camouflage design all by himself. The reason I cannot tell the Court anything more than the camouflage paint is because the defendant got rid of the portion --

MR. DENSEMO: Objection, Your Honor; calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. WATERSTREET: Well, the firearm that was recovered did not have the lower receiver portion that has the number -- the firearm number that's associated with that particular firearm, but it had all of the other parts, so that was the only part that was missing, the one that had the serial number for that particular firearm, but all the other parts and components for the firearm were found. These were just to highlight the identification of it.

The next photograph is the side by side comparison of the stock. Again, you can see the unique paint job. The color variations is based upon the lighting source when the photo was taken, but the camouflage pattern is identical.

We know after being ordered by the court on June 11th, 2015 that he should not commit any new offenses, a

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firearm was stolen on October 5th, 2015, by a person named Yousef, and who was the only during -- the records -- the employer records says Yousef Ramadan was cleaning the victim's home. MS. FITZHARRIS: Objection. We don't know that Yousef stole the firearm. We know that someone -- that the carpet cleaner was named Yousef, and the firearm went missing. MR. WATERSTREET: And that the employer records says that Yousef Ramadan, the employee for Star Carpet, was the one cleaning that day. THE COURT: Correct. MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, if I may, if what counsel is going to be responding to the bond issue? ask for the objections to be from the one attorney, if I may. THE COURT: All right.

MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, the next issue concerns the theft of firearms, jewelry, and cash. That theft took place on September 30th, 2015. And defense's response, I believe, said that the victim's wife was the culprit, but there are some audio recordings between Ramadan and the victim that were obtained in this case. I did not make them exhibits. But there is no indication on any of those recordings that the victim identified the wife as the person being responsible.

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The next item was on October 22nd, 2015, he was
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     arrested for child endangerment. Defense's response was that
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     he was not criminally charged, but, again, 3142 does not
     require a criminal charge or conviction; it can take the
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     person's character as well as past conduct into account.
 5
               There are several photographs that we have.
 6
                                                            This
     was a case in which the defendant's daughter who was
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 8
     approximately three years old at the time was left unattended
 9
     by the defendant.
10
               MR. DENSEMO:
                             That's inaccurate.
               THE COURT: Just a minute.
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12
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor --
               THE COURT: Just a minute. Which one of you are
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14
     going to --
15
               MR. DENSEMO: I am, Your Honor, and that's
16
     inaccurate.
                  The child was much older. She was not two years
17
     old.
               THE COURT: That's really not a legal objection,
18
19
     but go ahead.
20
               MR. WATERSTREET: I believe I said three years old,
     Your Honor.
21
22
                           You said three.
               THE COURT:
23
               MR. WATERSTREET: And that she was left unattended.
24
     He was arrested for having dangerous narcotics and a loaded
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     firearm within the reach of the child. The -- as a result of
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that, his Glock firearm was seized, which I will get to later.

There are some pre-event photos of his child playing with that particular firearm. As the Court will recall, we were able to recover a number of imagines the defendant took that were on his hard drive, and there are photographs that predate October 22nd, 2015, which shows his daughter playing with the exact gun that he was arrested for having a loaded firearm within the daughter's reach in the very same room where the firearm was found under the mattress, and there were drugs on a pillow on a chair, and those drugs were Vicodin.

In the execution of -- or review of the defendant's electronic media, there were several items that were found, and some of those have to do with -- bear with me a moment -- the drugs that he had on Exhibit Number 14 were photos of the Vicodin, the very same type of Vicodin that the police said were not found in a pill container, they could not find a pill container with his name for this Vicodin. We did, however, recover imagines from the defendant's electronic media which shows him having these Vicodin pills in a plastic bag, and the pills laid out on some paper. There are two photographs of those indicative of somebody involved in either the use or the --

THE COURT: Just a minute. My question, is the

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photograph with the pills laid out on paper, were the pills
found laid out on paper or somebody took the pills from the
plastic bag and laid them out?
         MR. WATERSTREET: These were just two images that
we found on the defendant's media, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: You found it on the media.
         MR. WATERSTREET: We found it on his media, which
is consistent with what the police found when they went in
and found the pills.
         MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, part of --
         THE COURT: Pardon me?
         MR. DENSEMO: The government is doing -- the
government is making an offer of proof and is arguing at the
same time. We would ask the government to do one or the
other.
         THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.
         MR. WATERSTREET: Thank you, Your Honor.
pills -- the proffer I'm making to the Court, there were no
pill bottles found consistent with these. This is consistent
with --
         MR. DENSEMO: Objection, that's argument.
         MR. WATERSTREET:
                           I thought that was just
overruled, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Just go on so we can get through this.
         MR. WATERSTREET: These are consistent with being
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dangerous drugs packaged and laid out for distribution.
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               MR. DENSEMO: Objection, Your Honor. The argument
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     is argument that these are consistent. This is not an offer
     of proof. The government -- I have no objection to the
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     government saying what they found on the media, what
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     convictions, because there are none, that Mr. Ramadan has.
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     But if we are going -- if he's going to argue then let this
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     be his argument. Is he arguing now or is this an offer of
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     proof?
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               THE COURT: He can combined this. This is actually
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     argument. You said he had the burden so I'm assuming he's
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     arguing this with these exhibits.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Yes. If I may, Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Which you are going to do later.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 Thank you.
               THE COURT: Go ahead.
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               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                These pre-event photos are
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     evidence of dangerous narcotics packaging and the amount laid
     out for distribution.
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               The Court will recall during our proffer of proofs
     to show the defendant is very familiar with the legal system.
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     We introduced evidence that he was arrested on several
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     occasions, one of the arrest was for this child endangerment
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which his Glock firearm was seized, and he was taken into custody and was released sometime later.

In the -- in his media we found a video of the defendant giving his clearly frightened daughter the promise of candy if she would tell the truth about the events that took place. And if I can give a little bit of background, the events that took place on that day was as a result of the theft of cash and jewelry on September 30, 2015, more than \$200,000 from currency, firearm, and jewelry was stolen from a relative of Mr. Ramadan who had hired Mr. Ramadan to come and clean the carpets. The victim was gone during the time period that Mr. Ramadan came to clean the carpets. When the victim returned, they found the money, the jewelry, the firearm missing. They did not have any insurance for this so they hired a private detective to try to find out if the private detective could maybe help recover some of the items.

The private detective went to Mr. Ramadan's house on October 22nd, 2015 to try to talk to Mr. Ramadan. When he got there, his young daughter was basically unattended, and the reason I say basically unattended is because police eventually found Mr. Ramadan either passed out or fast asleep on his bed in his bedroom.

After private investigator saw the daughter leave the house, walk out unattended, eventually go back in the house, he knocked on the door, asked if the father was home.

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The daughter said that he had -- that he was -- he had a
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     stunt gun or a gun inside the house --
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               MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, excuse me, I apologize
     for objecting to this. One, I object to the prosecutor
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     testifying to things that I'm not going to be able to
     cross-examine anybody about. And I would like to see the
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     basis for these alleged statements from his daughter and the
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     private investigator. I don't know if this story is true or
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     not.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Mr. Waterstreet.
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, it is an offer of
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     proof based upon the police reports that were obtained.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. DENSEMO: Where are the police reports?
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               THE COURT: He said he's going to make an offer of
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     proof.
             We will see.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: I'm making an offer of proof.
18
     Thank you, Your Honor.
19
               And the daughter let the private detective in,
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     realized the daughter went back tried to wake Mr. Ramadan,
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     was unsuccessful, the. Private investigator left, called the
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     police, told them about the incident. The police showed up
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     and eventually found, as I said, Mr. Ramadan either asleep or
     passed out on his bed for the entire period of time.
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               So we have Exhibits 17 and 18 in which the
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defendant, Mr. Ramadan, and his wife, who were both not present, did not know what happened, were trying to get their daughter to tell the truth by a promise of candy or taking her to the park if she were to say that the man claimed to be a police officer and he opened up the door and came in. And I have those, I believe they have been provided under seal for the Court, because the daughter is involved in this. I will not play those in open court, I will leave that to the Court's discretion to review those, but I ask the Court to pay close attention to what is really going on here.

As to -- between July 2016 and September 2016 we have other incidents where, while still under court order to commit no new offense, the defendant -- the defendant is involved in drug dealing. There is a detailed conversation he has with another individual about the growing, harvesting, and distribution of marijuana. There are photographs of the grow operation, I believe that's Exhibit Number 24, that is the marijuana itself, as well as I think the defendant posing in front of some of the plants that were part of the grow operation. And then on Number 26 is some of the harvested buds from that grow operation that were laid out on paper. And then there are some buds that are placed in glass jars dated 9/16/2016, 9/15/2016, and 9/16/2016.

And the reason I bring those dates to mind is there is an audio recording dated September 8th, 2016, in which

they were talking about the harvesting and drying process and the profit of approximately \$16,000 a month that they will make from the harvesting of the drugs.

The reason why I brought those pictures of the glass jars is because the direction that Mr. Ramadan was being given he was told the process of how to dry it, and he was told basically after seven to eight days in going through the drying process he was told to put them at the very end, those buds, in ajar. And if my math is correct, eight days from September 8th, 2016 is September 16th, 2016, and we find those items in the jars on 9/16/2016, just as he was told to do as part of the grow operation.

If the Court wishes, it is a rather lengthy audio presentation, I will leave it to the Court's discretion if it wishes to hear it at this time, but that's Exhibit Number 25, and that has been provided to the Court as well.

THE COURT: I don't need to hear it now.

MR. WATERSTREET: Okay. Thank you.

As to the issue of the defendant's potential flight, some of factor that go into that are family ties and employment. As the Court knows and has been made fully aware as a result of the suppression hearing, the defendant and his family have packed up all of their worldly belongings, say the firearms that he left in the storage locker, and terminated their apartment lease, and they were leaving the

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United States. His wife said they were leaving because of legal problems related to domestic and fraud issues that they had been having.

On August 29th, 2017, there was bond hearing for Mr. Ramadan, which he consented to bond. His wife and his children were at that bond hearing. Shortly after he consented to being detained, they got on a plane, they left the United States, and they have not been seen back here in the United States since.

He has his family, his children, his wife, are no longer here in the United States. He owns no property here in Michigan. His wife acknowledged he was unemployed prior to their departure. He's unemployed now. And there is also an issue concerning his denaturalization. And if the Court will allow me to talk about that for a moment.

Before the defendant became a citizen of the United States he has to go through a process of filling out a naturalization application, it is an N400. And in that N400, one of the questions that is asked is have you committed any offenses for which you have not been arrested. I don't mean to belabor this point, but what he failed to disclose was the fact of the crime that he pled guilty to, that he admitted beyond a reasonable doubt that he could be found guilty of was taking money from the Social Security Administration for which he was not entitled. That criminal conduct predated

and postdated his application for naturalization.

He thereafter went for an in-person interview.

Again, was placed under oath, was asked the same question, and failed to honestly tell the truth, failed to disclose the fact that he was engaged and had been engaged in criminal conduct by making false statements to illegally obtain funds for which he was not entitled to.

This was brought to defense counsel's attention, and I think that he has brought it up before, but because this matter -- all of that criminal conduct took place in California, that is not a charge that could be brought here in this district. However, he will face denaturalization in the Southern District of California sometime here in the near future.

Now, I understand the defense counsel's difficult position they are placed in. Their client demands that they file a motion for bond, and they have to make the best arguments they can based upon some of the evidence that they have. And, for example, we brought up some other thefts that he was engaged in at the time while he was on bond when he was working at the -- for the carpet company, which was ID theft in which there was credit cards and Social Security cards and checks and blank checks and driver's licenses which were photocopies or photographed by the defendant and we found in his media.

They suggest -- defense suggest, and I understand they are trying to make the best of the bad situation, that most, if not all, of the identification given to Mr. Ramadan by the homeowners was to pay for cleaning services. But if we look at Exhibit 12 that does not explain why you make a copy of a Social Security card. You don't pay anything with a Social Security card. It also does not explain why he made a photocopy of a blank check. You do not -- a blank check is not a payment. It is, however, the person's personal information, their account number, their home address, so that if he chose to engage in some type of fraud with that he could, but that certainly does not explain.

And it certainly does not explain Exhibit Number 13, which is a photograph of U.S. Customs and Border Protection uniform that he took in a client's bedroom, as well as employee's government identification card. You do not pay with a government identification card. And it certainly does not explain why he took a photo of the airport access card for this employee.

Your Honor, this is something that gravely concerns the United States because he went in unbeknownst to a government agent, got the personal identification card, sees how it's made, sees how the access to the airport is made which is to general aviation, the airfield, the ramps, the terminal, the commuter and freight area of the airport in

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San Diego and finds out what a badge needs to look like in order to gain access to that organization. And then on top of that, he makes sure that he takes a picture of the uniform as well as the insignia for U.S. Customs and Border Protection so that if he chose to take on somebody's identity he could. And, again, this is why he was still under court order not to commit any new offenses.

Then there's the gun theft. The defense's response to that is that his lawful possession of firearms and firearm paraphernalia does not preclude him from being released on bond, but this was not lawfully possessed. The firearm was stolen. Neither one of the firearms that he's charged with are lawfully possessed because those serial numbers have been obliterated, and he's in illegal possession of a silencer, and he's also in possession of stolen firearm parts.

And this is another greater concern because of something the defendant said when he was at the airport. He says if his weapons were confiscated he could simply buy more weapons off the street. So even if this Court were to make sure that none of the firearms that were previously possessed by the defendant he had access to, he still has said that he's willing to get these firearms off the street, and I think the proof is in the pudding because he has two firearms with obliterated serial numbers that were — that cannot lawfully be exchanged, could not be lawfully be bought and

sold.

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Another one was the fact that Mr. Ramadan allows his children to handle and learn about firearms is not a justifiable basis for denying bond in this case. And defense counsel attached some photographs of young -- younger children holding firearms and suggest that that, well, since the defendant has his young children holding firearms and there's photos that he was able to find on the Internet of younger children holding firearms it is appropriate, but he says it is not a justifiable basis for denying bond in this case, not justifiable.

Your Honor, to equate Government's Exhibits Number 21 and 22, which I will talk about in a moment, with photographs of children -- or young children holding a shotgun, if there is no difference between those two frankly I should sit down now because Exhibit Numbers 21 and 22 is Mr. Ramadan and his children shooting out the door of their apartment building complex, shooting it into the -- over the parked cars into the building across the way from the apartment complex. On the 4th of July, 2016, he and his two oldest son independently shot a gun out of their patio sliding door into an apartment complex. How many people have to be placed in danger by that stray bullet?

And then there was another video that we found, Exhibit Number 23. He apparently becomes upset because his

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children did not learn to load the bullets into the qun magazine well enough. And then there is another video, 2-A, which he's carrying around a loaded, cocked concealed weapon in his house around his children. Day/night difference between photographs of NRA children learning how to shoot from the NRA versus having -- shooting guns out the patio. And, Your Honor, I'm going to ask the Court to take a look at Exhibits Number 21 and 22 and 23. I move for their publication, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. This is 21, Your Honor, the first MR. WATERSTREET: one. (Exhibit Number 21 played for the Court.) MR. WATERSTREET: Can we start that over, Your If I may, you will see his two sons standing to the side, and what you will see is he is on the second floor, and it is overlooking the parking lot of the apartment complex. I also have some other documents of the apartment complex and the apartment building so the Court can have a better understanding of the layout. It is Exhibit Number 30. And if the Court will note, there is a living room, and it shows the living room and the balcony. They are shootings out over the balcony. And the second photo here

will show where they are shooting onto. The red dot marks

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their apartment building, and they are shooting off into the
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     complex and into a neighborhood behind the apartment complex.
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               Can we play 21, please?
               (Exhibit Number 21 played for the Court.)
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               MR. WATERSTREET: That was one of his twin sons
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                   There's another identical one for Number 22.
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     shooting it.
               THE COURT: One is enough. Thank you.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: The next one is how he becomes
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     very upset with his children because they can't load the gun
     magazine with a bullet, that's Exhibit Number 23.
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               (Exhibit Number 23 played for the Court.)
               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, I think that's enough
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     for the point to be made.
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               MR. DENSEMO: It is not enough. Why don't we play
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     the whole thing?
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               MR. WATERSTREET:
                                 Absolutely.
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               MR. DENSEMO: Go right ahead, if you want to talk
     about his parenting.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor --
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               (Exhibit Number 23 played for the Court.)
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               MR. WATERSTREET: Your Honor, as I said, I believe
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     that's enough. That's good. Your Honor, this is also -- you
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     will see depicted in there the defendant's wife. This is the
     same woman who told the police at the airport she knew
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     nothing about what her husband did with firearms.
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I think at this point, Your Honor, the government has outlined and established that the defendant is a risk of flight by the preponderance of evidence, and he's a danger to the community by clear and convincing evidence. But in all bond cases, Your Honor, what is really comes down to is the defendant's word, just like he gave the word to the judge when he was sentenced and placed on probation that he will abide by the law.

(Ms. Fitzharris exited the courtroom at 2:50 p.m.)

MR. WATERSTREET: Now, if this was — this is his first time coming before this Court. Had we not conducted some of the hearings that we've had the Court would not know what the defendant's word is worth, but we know having gone before another court his word is not good that he will not engage in other crime conduct while out on court release, he will not follow court orders, and this can give us some inside into the defendant's action.

In knowing what we know now about Mr. Ramadan, the question the Court has to ask itself is do you think his word is good? Is he a man who will show up when he's ordered to show up? He is a man that will abide by the Court order, and not commit any new offenses?

And what do we know about his word and how good his word from this case along? This is a man who said my guns are at my friend's house. And where were they found? This

is the same man who made a false allegation about how the FBI tried to interview him at Milan Detention Center, and we rebutted that after defense counsel asked us to check in.

There was no -- that false statement that he made to the Court was totally unsubstantiated.

I only own three guns, a Glock and two rifles. Well, we know that Glock was seized by the police back in California back in 2015. He did not have a Glock. We know he had more than that; he had the stolen AR15 and he had the two firearms with the obliterated serial number and he had a silencer. All of my guns are properly purchased and registered. Well, we know that's not true too.

And at the suppression hearing we played two separate videos involving encounters Mr. Ramadan had with uniformed police officers who were clearly displaying firearms, and the purpose of that was to establish that Mr. Ramadan could still become very aggressive when things weren't going his way, and it was — and it was totally absent any wrongful conduct by the police. And then Mr. Ramadan was not intimidated by the mere presence of a firearm, whether it was displayed or carried and concealed.

But in one video, if the Court will recall, was a video of Mr. Ramadan cutting through the shopping mall parking lot to avoid the traffic light with the Washtenaw County Sheriff. He made a false statement and he was caught

in that false statement when he planned to stop at the store but it was closed. The officer immediately called out his lie and he said, no, that store is open, there are people shopping there right now, and then he quickly changed his story is something else.

So we know from evidence that was just produced at the suppression hearing alone Mr. Ramadan's word is no good. We don't even have to look at his past conduct, but the statute says you must, the Court shall take into account.

So what else do we know about his words? From his prior conviction we know he lied to get money that he is not entitled to. Lied under oath, penalty of perjury, to the Social Security Administration employees as to where his children were. He lied to the inspector after he told the inspector — after the inspector told Mr. Ramadan he believed he way lying. He lied to the inspector after the inspector showed Mr. Ramadan the travel documents to show that his kids were out of the country, and Mr. Ramadan had the audacity to look him square in the eye and say, no, they are right here in Chula Vista when they were not. So we know what his word is worth, and we know it's not good.

In closing I just want to talk on two more things and I will sit down. One has do with the issue of flight.

On May 30th, 2018 Mr. Ramadan released -- moved for release on unsecured bond, and defense stated in their responsible --

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actually I believe that was the only thing they stated in the response is that they agreed with the government because the government pointed it out in its response. So on May 30th, 2018, Mr. Ramadan was asking this Court to please allow him out on unsecured bond, and while seeking permission and awaiting for that hearing to take place, Mr. Ramadan was caught at the Milan Detention Facility about escape paraphernalia.

On June 11th, 2018, seized from his cell was a black ski mask, a black thermal shirt, and a green duffel bag. And inmates at Milan are limited in the type of items that they are allowed to wear while in custody, that is so the prison personnel can quickly identify and easily identify an inmate from a non-inmate. And non-prison personnel cannot wear certain things. For example, on the bureauofprisons.gov website it says visitors cannot wear khaki or tan pants because the prisoners wear khaki clothing at Milan, yet the defendant had what has been identified as escape paraphernalia, and that is Exhibit Number 29.

And according to a report that I proffered to the Court, Mr. Ramadan's explanation for having this dark clothing to avoid being detected at night, being able to cover his face to avoid identification or detection, and to have a heavy canvas bag to lay across barbed wire to allow him to escape, his explanation of how he came in custody of

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these is he found them lying next to trash can and took them back to his cell.

If the Court will recall, the defendant was placed in the special housing unit for being involved in a fight while at Milan. Then he was -- then he was -- got in trouble for writing graffiti on the walls at Milan, and now he's been caught with escape paraphernalia after asking this Court for a bond.

The last one is Exhibit 30. This is an imagine that we were able to recover from the defendant's media. That is a video of him shooting one of the firearms that he's charged with, and using the silencer attached to it, out the back window of the very same apartment. So if I could go back to Exhibit 30, which is the Green Meadows Boulevard, there is a balcony in the front and bedroom in the back. As part of that, Your Honor, out that back bedroom window is a small stance of trees, and then there is a driving range, and there is an apartment complex and homes that are behind his apartment. So he's shooting his children out of the front porch over the balcony, and he himself is shooting out the back window using the very firearm that he's charged with. Do we have that?

(Exhibit Number 30 played for the Court.)

MR. WATERSTREET: He will load the weapon with a bullet and fire it out the back window, and you will see the

shell discharge. He shows you the bullet he's putting in, and then you will see the discharge hit the vertical blinds on his right, and he looks down to try to find the spent shell. Thank you.

In closing, Your Honor, his word is no good, he's a danger to the community, and he's a risk of flight. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Densemo.

MR. DENSEMO: Mr. Ramadan is charged with an offense that carries the presumption that he should be released on bond while the case is pending. This presumption is supported by Mr. Ramadan's minimal criminal history.

He was placed on probation for a misdemeanor fraud offense several years ago. While the case was pending he did is not miss any court dates, and no warrants issued for failure to appear. Additionally, no violation of his bond conditions took place during the year or so that it took to resolve the matter. He successfully completed probation and repaid the entire restitution amount. He does not have any other criminal convictions.

Mr. Ramadan is married, and he has four children.

He has been married for over ten years. He was born in

Palestine but became a U.S. citizen approximately seven years

ago. His wife and children U.S. citizens. He has two

sisters and several other family members who reside in the

metro Detroit area.

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He does not have a history of drug addiction or alcohol abuse. He is not addicted to gambling. He does not have any mental health issues that would make it difficult for him to comply with bond condition.

He's charged with an offense that does not involve the sale or distribution of drugs or firearms. The offense does not involve any allegation of violence or threats to harm a member of or members of the community.

Mr. Ramadan has been employed in several capacities over the past ten years, and he's easily able to obtain employment. If employment cannot be obtained in a relatively short period of time, his family has the financial means to support him until he's able to support himself.

The federal agents have already seized all of his travel documents. A bond condition prohibiting him from obtaining new travel documents could address any concerns about unauthorized travel.

A bond condition requiring no firearms at the bond address and no possession of firearm would address any issues regarding his possession of firearms.

Despite the government's attempt to betray

Mr. Ramadan as a violent criminal, he's never Been arrested,
investigated or charged with a crime of violence.

The government argues that Mr. Ramadan may have

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been involved in other nonviolent criminal conduct but this suspicion is not supported by any criminal charges against him.

The government argues that Mr. Ramadan is a bad parent yet questionable parenting skills are not a typical impediment to release on bond.

The government argues that Mr. Ramadan's right to the -- to freely exercise his religion is problematic in this case because Mr. Ramadan professes to believe in caliphate, which the government interprets as being counter to the interest of the United States.

Mr. Ramadan has stated on more than one occasion that though he believes in caliphate as millions of Muslims do, he does not believe in the utilization of violence to achieve it.

Individuals like Mr. Ramadan historical present a very low risk of either danger to the community or a risk of flight. Individuals charged with far more serious offenses and who have had a more troubling criminal history have frequently released on bond, and more often than not no violations of those conditions occur. And in most cases — in most cases prosecuted in federal court defendants will typically have prior felony convictions, multi arrests, warrants, probation and parole violation histories, yet many are still released on bond if certain other factors are

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present such as, does the charge carry a presumption that the individual should be releases? Is they offense of crime of violence, drug trafficking, sex crime, pornography? Does the individual have strong ties to the community? Are that housing issues? Are there mental health issues? Is the person employed or employable? Is there a drug or alcohol history? When you check all the boxes in favor of the person charged that person has to be released on bond without question because the Bail Reform Act mandates it.

All of the boxes are checked in favor of
Yousef Ramadan in this case. His release shouldn't be a
matter of discussion. So we have to ask ourselves why is it
being opposed by the prosecution. If you accept the
proposition that on paper Mr. Ramadan is an ideal candidate
for bond, more so than most defendants, why then is the
government so opposed to his release? He can't lawfully
travel outside of the United States without his passport.
The federal agents have that. The same agents kept him under
surveillance from August 16th, 2017 until his arrest on
August 29th, 2017. They could easily do so again if they
felt the need to do it.

Mr. Ramadan's convicted -- Mr. Ramadan has not been convicted of any act of violence in his life. He has argued with police officers attempting to ticket him, but a lot of citizens do the same thing. Lack of civility isn't a

barometer for danger.

Mr. Ramadan recorded encounters he had with other motorists. The government did not present the entire videos of these encounters. Mr. Ramadan has ever right to stand up for himself and to protect himself from harm. He does not have to shrink away from confrontation or continue to run when he's being followed by somebody.

The government has presented -- the government hasn't presented any evidence that Mr. Ramadan has ever gone out of his way to pick a fight with someone. Just because he's mouthy and talks back to the police doesn't mean he should be looked up for doing so.

There are some places in the United States where police officers are cursed out on a daily basis. The police officers, to their credit, recognize these individuals for who they are, but unless the citizen engages in more than mouthing off the officer does not attempt to make an arrest or charge these citizens with an offense.

This is exactly what happened in the videos the government showed in the suppression hearing. Mr. Ramadan disagreed with the ticket and he got mouthy with the officers. He was upset, argued with the officers, and drove off in a huff. These scenes of Mr. Ramadan behaving badly aren't indicative of a dangerous person. They are indicative of somebody getting angry over a ticket when they feel they

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didn't deserve it. Unfortunately some motorists handle getting a ticket better than others.

Everyday somewhere in the U.S. police officers and parking lot -- parking attendants get an earful from citizens over traffic and parking tickets. It doesn't mean that they are dangerous, it just means they are rude.

And finally we need to talk about the elephant in the room. Yousef Ramadan, an Arabic male, Muslim, born in Palestine. All things being equal in this case, Mr. Ramadan should have been released on bond a long time ago, but on his electronic media he had videos and photographs of a complicated and terrible conflict. What is most interesting to me is that the photographs and videos and propaganda aren't illegal to possess, watch, or discuss, but if you are a Muslim you run the risk of being perceived as a supporter of terrorism, and no matter what you say or what you do it is extremely difficult to eliminate this perception. It is as if this information which contains seasons of brutality and violent rhetoric can be constitutionally viewed, collected, and discussed by anyone, except a Muslim, without any preconceptions or assumptions being made that the viewer is a potential danger to the community. A greater level of scrutiny is applied when a Muslim has materials related to ISIS, Hamas, Hezbullah, Al-Qaeda or other groups of this nature. Eventually this heightened scrutiny will dissipate,

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but for now we have to acknowledge that it exists and it is present in this case.

The government in its brief falsely stated that Mr. Ramadan is an ISIS supporter. Although Mr. Ramadan affirmatively told the agents from the very beginning he does not believe in the violence committed by ISIS, his statement, which should have been a relief to hear, fell on deaf ears. He told the agents he doesn't support Hamas, even going so far as to say F, Hamas. They didn't listen to him. preconceptions wouldn't allow them to comprehend some very important words spoken by Yousef Ramadan. I don't support the violence ISIS is engaged in. Without violence ISIS is nothing more than another political group. And Mr. Ramadan's statements to the agents renouncing the violence and terror tactics utilized by these groups are the most important admissions he made to the agents on August 15th, 2017. result of his words falling on deaf ears, Mr. Ramadan and his family hasn't suffer privately and publically.

We respectfully ask that the Court make its decision in this case and that that decision be based upon primarily the presumption that Mr. Ramadan should be released because he's charged with an offense that says that he should be admitted to bail.

Judge, I would like to talk about some of the things the government spoke about in its presentation.

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Implicit in the government's argument is the assumption that Yousef Ramadan is quilty of the things that they have said are crimes, so the prosecution has already convicted him of the allegations that are all several years old, and to date no charges have ever grown out of any of these allegations at all. The allegation about the stolen firearm has been around for a very long time. Mr. Ramadan has never been arrested or charged for that. The allegation that money was stolen, that was a family matter. The individual in that case -- the husband went out of town, he went overseas, I believe he even went back to Palestine, and when he came back money and jewelry was missing. Now interestingly, Judge, the money and Now the jewelry were in a safe with a combination. government wants you to believe that Yousef Ramadan was able to -- and there was no indication that the safe was broken, had been broken, broken into, bombed or any of that. As it turned out, there was a family meeting and the husband's wife had went into that safe, found the money and the jewelry, and took it. They were subsequently divorced. But, again, Yousef Ramadan gets the blame because he was in the area. I recall once my son did something that upset his mother, and it upset her so bad that she called me, just like in the movies, wait until your father gets home. And I got home and she told me what my son had done, and what she

expected me to do. Now, in the black community we beat our

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kids. We put a belt on them. All right. Not like white folk, we don't talk to them and tell them, oh, you did wrong. We put a belt on them. And my wife told me beat his butt, and I did. That was not my finest moment. But I put a whooping on him like he never ever forgot. Sometimes people from different cultures raise their kids differently. They talk to their kids differently.

The government's argument that that man should be locked up because they disagreed with how he parents his kids is ridiculous, and it is not worthy of further consideration.

They talk about the history and characteristics. His history is one misdemeanor for a nonviolent offense. His history is paying off \$40,000 in restitution. Not coming back to court continuously saying, judge, I don't have it, I'm broke, I haven't been able to work, my kids got sick. He was placed on probation, he completed the probation. He paid off the restitution. There were no probation violations. There were no warrants issued. Nobody had to go looking for Yousef Ramadan. When the time came to court, he appeared in court at every hearing.

The argument that he is a risk of flight is equally as ridiculous, Judge. The government offered Yousef Ramadan a plea to a small amount of prison time and denaturalization. He said I'm not going to give up my U.S. citizenship.

The decision to say in jail, Your Honor, in this

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case was Yousef Ramadan's decision. I asked him a long time
ago let me ask Judge Battani for bond. He said, no, I want
Judge Battani to hear from me before she makes that decision.
I want her to hear this case before she makes that decision.
And I told him this case will probably last a very long time
before that's done, and he said, that's fine, I will sit here
in jail and I will wait until she has heard the entire case.
         So Yousef Ramadan, Your Honor, wasn't concerned
with his freedom. He was concerned about the truth getting
out. He was concerned about how you viewed him. And he
wasn't prepared to have a bond hearing until he felt that
everything had come out, the good and the bad. And we knew
that these photographs were going to be displayed to you. We
knew that he was going to be described as a horrible
individual. Oh, look, Judge, his kids have guns, the Muslim
kids have firearms, isn't that scary.
         THE COURT: How old were those little boys?
         MR. DENSEMO:
                       I think --
         THE DEFENDANT:
                         10 and 11.
         MR. DENSEMO: 10 and 11. I grew up, Judge, on a
      My grandmother put a gun in my hand when I was 10
years old, 11 years old, and told me to go find this dog that
was killing her chickens. And me and my brothers, who were a
couple years younger than me, we went out with a shotgun --
me with a shotgun, and we found that dog just as my
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grandmother had instructed me to.

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My kids have never seen a gun, Judge. I mean, they have never been around one when they grew up, but the New York photograph essay that we presented to the Court, Judge, you know that there are people in United States who grow up with guns and their children grow up with guns, and it is a part of their lives. They are hunters, they are collectors, and they are folk who teach, like Mr. Ramadan, who teach their kids at a very young age how to use firearms. And there are folks in this country who have grown up using firearms and being around firearms, and sometimes I think that's good because they know how — they know how to use these firearms.

So I don't believe that we should hold it against Yousef Ramadan that he, like a lot of people, believe in instructing their kids on firearms, having their kids know firearms, about firearms, how to handle firearms, how to shoot firearms. I can have my own personal opinion about that, about the NRA and about a lot of different things regarding firearms, but that's — that's a citizen's right to have those firearms and to teach their kids about them.

So if the government is saying he should be locked up, Judge, he's not trustworthy, he's a risk of flight because he does what a lot of parents do in this country, then that's -- then that's discriminatory. Why should he be

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singled out? Why should his kids be singled out for learning these lessons?

And, again, if the government is -- I discussed that as well. Your Honor, the government talked about pills or photos of pills found on Mr. Ramadan's electronic media. They want to extrapolate that into well, Judge, he must have possessed these. As I indicated in my brief, Your Honor, Yousef Ramadan has photographs and pictures and videos off pretty much anything you can imagine. The man has recorded just about everything in his life, everything he's ever seen. Anything he finds of interest he keeps on his laptops, his hard drives his phones. There is no indication that Yousef Ramadan has ever been found with or possessed a controlled substance. We don't even know -- since there is no lab reports in this case we don't know if this -- the photo from this electronic media is actually a controlled substance except in the mind of the government it is a controlled substance, it's a Vicodin.

The same thing with the marijuana, Your Honor. If you even assume that the government is true that Yousef Ramadan was around marijuana, you've had clients of mine who have used marijuana while their federal case was pending, and the remedy is don't use it any more, I'm going to test you, if you keep testing dirty then I'm going to send you -- then I'm going to revoke your bond.

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So the idea that, hey, Judge, Yousef Ramadan has
been around marijuana, you shouldn't give him a bond, if
that's the case then marijuana becomes an automatic way to
jail, and we all know that it isn't. It is one of those bond
violations that the bond department is reluctant to bring a
petition on, and the courts are reluctant to revoke bond
because there are other ways of dealing with the people who
use or are around marijuana.
         The government talked about photographs of
individual IDs on Mr. Ramadan's electronic media. Again, the
one in particular, I think it was Exhibit 24, is a photograph
of Mr. Ramadan's girlfriend, and she put the -- her
photograph and Social Security number -- Social Security
number into his computer. That was not something he stole
from anybody, that was her using her computer and putting her
information into it. I believe that's Exhibit 24. So that
is where that came from, Your Honor.
         The government did not say anything about --
         THE COURT: What exhibit are you talking about?
         MR. DENSEMO: I believe that's the exhibit with
the --
         THE DEFENDANT: They didn't give it.
         MR. DENSEMO: Do you have that?
         THE COURT: 24 is the marijuana picture.
         MR. DENSEMO: No, I'm sorry. I thought it was an
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exhibit of the young lady and her Social Security card.
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                           11 maybe?
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               THE COURT:
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               MR. WATERSTREET: 12, I believe, Your Honor.
               MR. DENSEMO: I'm sorry.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Mr. Densemo.
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               (An off-the-record discussion was held at
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               3:22 p.m.)
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               THE COURT: I have 12 is the checks but 11 is the
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     picture of all the cards.
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               MR. DENSEMO: Pardon me?
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               THE COURT: 11 is the picture of cards, the
     driver's license.
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                                 It is last page of 12.
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               MR. WATERSTREET:
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               MR. DENSEMO: The government is saying it is the
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     last page of Exhibit 12.
               MR. WATERSTREET: If that's what you are looking
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     for.
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               THE COURT: Exhibit 12, last page. Okay. Got it.
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               MR. DENSEMO: So that's a picture of his cousin's
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     girlfriend, and as indicated, she was using Mr. Ramadan's
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     computer and that's how that information got on his
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     electronic media.
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               THE COURT:
                           She put it on his computer?
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               MR. DENSEMO: She put it on there herself.
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     other thing too, Judge, the government is saying that
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Mr. Ramadan had some sort of bad purpose for these IDs. There has never been -- if you check any of those IDs or credit card numbers or anything, there has never been any Fraud on any of those. There has never been any fraudulent activity on any credit card number or ID in Mr. Ramadan's computers, none whatsoever for anybody. Nobody has ever had a charge to their credit card as a result of anything that Yousef Ramadan may have done, nothing. So there was never any indication that Mr. Ramadan ever had any kind of criminal intent whatsoever, which to me is important, because if you have those things for identity fraud purposes or fraud purposes you are going to use them, you don't just collect them, except if you are Yousef Ramadan who collects everything and saves everything, sometimes to his detriment, but the man keeps everything on his computers. And if there was -- if there was any kind of fraud we would know about it, and there hasn't been. So, again, the government being the government is suspicious of this. You know, probably suspicious too, but your suspicions are unfounded because nothing has been done with the information. THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? MR. DENSEMO: Yes, Your Honor. I wanted to talk about the firing of the -- Mr. Ramadan firing weapons. Every year around the country on the Fourth of July U.S. citizens

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fire off firearms. I think they started firing off firearms
in the old west or back when the country first started
celebrating the Fourth of July people have been firing
firearm. And on New Year's Eve I know that in Detroit we
love to fire -- to shoot firearms on the Fourth of July and
New Year's Eve and any other time that we think it is a good
      So the fact that Mr. Ramadan did is it in this case,
idea.
Your Honor, I don't think is unusual. Maybe again it shows a
lack of good judgment, but I don't think it suggests that
he's danger to the community. And, again, a bond condition
which says you are not to be around firearms at all,
Mr. Ramadan, would cure any kind of concerns that we have
about Mr. Ramadan and firearms.
         Just a couple more issues, Your Honor, and I think
that I am done.
         THE DEFENDANT: Mr. Densemo.
         MR. DENSEMO: One second.
         (An off-the-record discussion was held at
         3:25 p.m.)
         MR. DENSEMO: Your Honor, the other thing that we
wanted to point out that the bullets that were used by
Mr. Ramadan when he was firing with his kids, these were
blanks and they were just used for the sound. And I think
that you can see that there was no ejection.
         THE COURT: Just for the sound?
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MR. DENSEMO: Just for the sound, just like a loud firecracker. And I believe that there would have been some sort of ejection of that if that was from an automatic weapon as we saw in the other video.

Again, Judge, I would like to finish up by saying that of the hundreds of people that I have represented,
Mr. Ramadan is one of the few people that has such a minor criminal record, that who is charged with an offense that carries a presumption that he should be released on bond. He has no history of violence. He has no history of nonappearance. He has strong ties to the community. His family is here and they have been here. His sisters are prepared to give him a place to live if the Court should grant him release.

Much of what the government wants you to use as a basis for denying bond are uncharged — is uncharged conduct. The government — the only convictions that have arisen arise in the mind of the government. There has been no charge for fraud. There has been no charges for child abuse or child endangerment. There has been no charges for possession of marijuana with intent to distribute. There is no charges or convictions for possession of Vicodin. There is no charges for possession of stolen firearms. There's no charges for possession of stolen goods. All of these things, Judge, the government is saying, Judge, lock him up for this stuff here.

He didn't get charged with it, there are no convictions, but we know we know he did it so lock him up based on that, and he's a bad parent.

So that's their argument. That's their clear and convincing evidence as to why he's a risk of flight, as to why there are no conditions or a combination of conditions that would reasonable assure his appearance. And those things don't -- they just aren't sufficient, Your Honor. The Court should not use those things, uncharged conduct, as a basis for denying bond when the Court can impose conditions that would assure his appearance, and we would ask the Court to do so.

THE COURT: Thank you. Briefly.

MR. WATERSTREET: Very briefly, Your Honor. Your Honor, a bond hearing isn't to see if somebody wins father of the year award, and that's certainly not why I brought that up, whether he's a good parent or a bad parent. And this bond hearing isn't for the Court to determine whether he's rude to police officers or not. And the issue isn't whether he has been charged and convicted of prior offenses, but whether the Court will follow the statute as required that the Court shall take into account his past conduct. And it is not an example of did he maybe do this stuff; his videos that he took himself shows him committing these acts.

Counsel referenced that he has not engaged in any

violence, but I believe if the Court will recall he was arrested for domestic violence in the past, and also he made reference to a video in which Mr. Ramadan, which I did not play, the Court has it, which Mr. Ramadan gets out, challenges somebody to a fight and then sprays them with pepper spray when the person was just -- while they were sitting in their car.

As to the issue of the passports, Your Honor, the defendant also has access to a Palestinian passport because he's Palestinian as well. The United States has no control over another country giving him a passport to travel under.

But what was not discussed, however, defense failed to discuss anything about the obliterated serial number, the silencer shooting out of the window while under court order not to commit any new offenses. And the shooting of the silencer out the back into the neighborhood, if that doesn't show dangerousness to the community nothing does. And that certainly was not on the Fourth of July.

Lying to gain U.S. citizen on more than one occasion. And he never touched anything about the escape materials. And lastly, his explanation is that well, there wasn't really a bullet, it was blanks. Your Honor, there were no blanks found during the execution of that search warrant on his storage locker, only live rounds were found. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. The Court --1 2 MR. DENSEMO: Judge, I just have a couple --No, you are done. We did it. 3 THE COURT: 4 you. The Court has reviewed this matter and the briefs 5 that have been filed, and listened to the argument today. 6 And clearly this is not a case where there is a presumption, 7 8 but the standard, I believe, is in terms of risk of flight, clear and convincing, but I think that the standard here for 9 10 whether Mr. Ramadan is a danger to the community or a risk of 11 flight that the Court would use is clear and convincing. The Court has to take into fact -- into 12 1.3 consideration a number of factors as considered -- or stated specifically in 3142(q). And the first one is the nature and 14 circumstances of the offense. Here we know that this is a 15 firearms case with the obliterated serial numbers. And this 16 17 case is serious because of the nature of why do you have 18 obliterated serial numbers except to avoid tracing these 19 guns. 20 We know that the defendant here -- and I think this 21 is the -- how do I want to say it? This is maybe the 22 elephant in the room is the terrorism issue, and it is 23 because the defendant in his properties when they were 24 reviewed they found over 1,500 ISIS pictures. And the defendant talks about this being -- you know, he's 25

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sympathetic to ISIS though he does not believe in their -- in their desire to use physical force, although his actions really belie this because we know here in the -- in the storage locker there were the guns found, there were the parts of the gun that matched the gun that was stolen, there were explosives found, and I believe -- we did not talk about this today but I have read or there was testimony in prior hearings that the defendant could make a bomb in an hour if he had the materials. So I think that this makes it a very serious offense.

In terms of the weight of the evidence, clearly as the charged crime the evidence is clear and convincing at this point.

The Court has to look at the history and character of the defendant, and we know that the defendant was on probation for a Social Security fraud, and that he received monies for children that weren't in the country, and that he was placed on probation. While he was on probation there is allegations that he stole a firearm, and I think by clear and convincing evidence those allegations could be proved given the unique characteristic of that firearm as shown by the photographs, particularly the side by side photographs of these two firearms.

We know that the -- there was an issue of stealing cash or jewelry, and I agree with the defense on that that

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there is not proof that this defendant -- in fact, the proof
I guess is to the contrary that the family member took it and
not the defendant, and the Court is not considering that.

In terms of child endangerment -- and by the way, these are things that the defendant has not been convicted of or even charged, but the Court must consider all much these things. Evidently the defendant was either asleep or out or something while this three-year-old was in an area where there were narcotics and firearms.

I think the interesting thing is is that there is here a series of individual events, individual circumstances, no one circumstance perhaps meets the standard, but the Court considers all of the circumstances, I look here that there were narcotics found in the area with the child. Then I see that there is also a discussion of marijuana and how there can be — the defendant can make \$16,000 a month. There's the photographs of the pills which we don't know where those pills came from, but it is just another circumstance that this defendant just happens to have these photographs like he saves everything, and maybe he does, but that tells us a little bit more about him.

And I think that the -- looking at his characteristics, as to the children I don't think it is for the Court to decide what kind of parent he may be, he may be a wonderful parent, I don't know. But certainly having young

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children, 10 or 11, shooting out of a window. Now we hear today it is blanks, but we see where the defendant has taught his children how to these firearms and how to load these firearms, and I guess that's his parenting style, and I'm not holding that against him. I certainly don't agree, but if he wants to teach his children to do this, that's something. But to show them to shot out of a window on Fourth of July, yes, lots of people do that, but to have 10 and 11-year-olds doing that to me is totally irresponsible.

But that has nothing to do with what he's going to do in terms of being a danger to the community. But I find by clear and convincing evidence that his shooting out the window with a silencer on his rifle on a sunny day -- I don't know if it is the middle of the day but certainly it's got to be the middle or at least the afternoon or sometime because the sun was so bright out that window, from an apartment complex to a residential area shows me that he is clearly a danger to the community.

In terms of the other things, the credit cards and all those things he's copied, I don't think the Court even needs to go into that. The most I can say with that is taking pictures of the uniform and identification cards of the Customs officer does give me pause as to what one would do with that but, again, I find that in and of itself is not an indication of anything. But I think if you take together

with everything else it shows clearly that he could use these things to create a situation where he could, in fact, impersonate such people and cause havoc in our airports, or he could create a situation where he could leave the country.

And that raises the issue of whether he's a flight risk. We know that he's not working. We know that he packed his family up and they went and bought their tickets and left -- or attempted to leave on the same day, so he had no lease. He does have sisters who said they would support him here, but we know that the wife and children are out of the country and that he would have a desire to go there.

So I think that there is enough there to say that he is a flight risk.

The Court also notes that he said at the time of the interview the guns were at a friend's house when, in fact, the guns were in a storage locker, although we don't know, maybe there are guns at a friend's house, that's what he said. The Court has no reason to totally disregard that. Again, he indicated he only owned two guns when, in fact, he owned many more.

So I don't think I need to repeat everything that was said here, but I do think that when we consider the clothing that was found in his cell along with the graffiti on the wall and the fact that he certainly -- he got into a fight with somebody, and he says in his brief that this was

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because he was protecting himself, and I think it was over a
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     chair or something like that. But, in any event, to have
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     this clothing is very concerning to the Court because it does
     look like it's an effort that if he had an opportunity to
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     escape he could take that opportunity.
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               So considering all of these factors, the Court
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     finds by a clear and convincing evidence that there is no way
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     the Court could be assured that he would not be a flight risk
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     or a danger to the community, so the motion is denied.
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               Thank you. All right. We will see you in
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     September. Thank you. Anything else, Counsel?
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               MR. DENSEMO: Pardon me, Judge?
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               THE COURT: Anything else?
               MR. DENSEMO: No, not at this time.
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               MR. WATERSTREET: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Thank you.
               THE LAW CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess.
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               (Proceedings concluded at 3:41 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATION
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3	I, Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter of
4	the United States District Court, Eastern District of
5	Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28,
6	United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the
7	foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript
8	taken in the matter of U.S.A. vs. Ramadan, Case No. 17-20595,
9	on Tuesday, July 10, 2018.
10	
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12	Debergh I Chaith DDD COD FOOO
13	Robert L. Smith, RPR, CSR 5098 Federal Official Court Reporter
14	United States District Court Eastern District of Michigan
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17	Date: 07/30/2018
18	Detroit, Michigan
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